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EXAMINER

HSIEH, BRANDON

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2128

SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
3 MONTHS	04/09/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/780,649

Applicant(s)

GILBERT, MICHAEL TRAVIS

Examiner

Brandon Hsieh

Art Unit

2128

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 19 February 2004.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-40 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-6, 8-22, 24-40 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 7 and 23 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 02/19/2004.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

1. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

2. Claims 34-40 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Consider claim 34, it is unclear that the applicant's claim invention is a computer system in line 1 or a method of providing and selecting from interactive elements on the display in line 2. Appropriate correction is needed.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

3. 35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

4. Claims 1-33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter.

Consider claims 1, 16, and 27, the "computer readable medium," in accordance with applicant's specification ([0047]), may be a carrier wave. This subject matter is not limited to that which falls within a statutory category of invention because it is not limited to a process, machine, manufacture, or a composition of matter. Instead, it includes a form of energy. Energy does not fall within a statutory category since it is clearly not a

series of steps or acts to constitute a machine, not a tangible physical article or object which is some matter to be a product and constitute a manufacture, and not a composition of two or more substances to constitute a composition of matter.

Consider claims 1-26, analysis of the claims indicates that the claimed invention fails to produce a concrete result and steps are merely series of act, which fails to produce a tangible result which enables any usefulness to be realized.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

5. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

6. Claims 1-6, 10, 15-17, 20-22, 24-29, 32-36, 39-40 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Kitahara et al. (US. Pub 2002/0089514).

Consider claim 1, Kitahara et al. discloses a computer readable medium storing computer executable instructions ([0039]) configured to allow a user to set attributes of individual cells (pixel, [0013]) in a multi-dimensional array ((image are formed by array of pixels which form a 2-dimensional array, [0013])), comprising:

a) determining a value of a first attribute (color value [0013] for color of red) to be applied to the multi-dimensional array (image are formed by array of pixels which form a

2-dimensional array, [0013], 62 in the control screen in FIG. 16 [0141-0144]), the first attribute being associated with a first color channel (red [0016]);

b) determining a value of a second attribute (color value [0013] for color of green) to be applied to the multi-dimensional array (image are formed by array of pixels which form a 2-dimensional array, [0013]), the second attribute being associated with a second color channel (green [0016]);

c) determining a value of a third attribute (color value [0013] for color of blue) to be applied to the multi-dimensional array (image are formed by array of pixels which form a 2-dimensional array, [0013]), the third attribute being associated with a third color channel (blue [0016]);

d) receiving user input selecting a cell in a graphical depiction of the multi-dimensional array ([0013-0014], [0023] where color assignment selection of chosen pixels is based on the user input);

e) applying the values of the first (color value [0013] for color of red), second (color value [0013] for color of green), and third attributes (color value [0013] for color of blue) to the selected cell ([0027]-[0029], FIG. 16); and

f) shading the selected cell a color based on the values of the first, second, and third attributes ([0027]-[0029], FIG. 16, print image 62 in the control screen in FIG. 16 [0141-0144]).

Consider claim 2, Kitahara et al. discloses the computer readable medium of claim 1, wherein the computer executable instructions further comprise repeating steps d) - f) for a plurality of user-selected cells in the graphical depiction of the multi-

dimensional array (image are formed by array of pixels which form a 2-dimensional array, [0013], return in FIG. 8, FIG. 16 where a user can make a modification at any time).

Consider claim 3, Kitahara et al. discloses the computer readable medium of claim 1, wherein the computer executable instructions further comprise:

g) receiving user input modifying at least one of the first, second, and third attributes to be applied to the multi-dimensional array (image are formed by array of pixels which form a 2-dimensional array, [0013], FIG. 16 where a user can do the modification);

h) receiving user input selecting a second cell in the graphical depiction of the multi-dimensional array (image, [0013-0014], [0023] where color assignment selection of chosen pixels is based on the user input);

i) applying the values of the first, second, and third attributes, as modified, to the second selected cell ([0027]-[0029], FIG. 16); and

j) shading the second selected cell a second color based on the values of the first, second, and third attributes ([0027]-[0029], print image 62 in the control screen in FIG. 16 [0141-0144]), as modified.

Consider claim 4, Kitahara et al. discloses the computer readable medium of claim 3, wherein the computer executable instructions further comprise repeating steps h) - j) for a plurality of user-selected cells in the graphical depiction of the multi-dimensional array (return in FIG. 8).

Consider claim 5, Kitahara et al. discloses the computer readable medium of claim 1, wherein step f) comprises:

- i) determining a first color channel intensity ("intensity values of primary colors", [0028] where the first primary color is red) based on the determined value of the first attribute (color value [0013] for color of red, [0015],[0028]);
- ii) determining a second color channel intensity ("intensity values of primary colors", [0028] where the first primary color is green) based on the determined value of the second attribute (color value [0013] for color of green, [0015],[0028]);
- iii) determining a third color channel intensity ("intensity values of primary colors", [0028] where the first primary color is blue) based on the determined value of the third attribute (color value [0013] for color of blue, [0015],[0028]); and
- iv) combining the color channel intensities to determine the shading color ([0027]).

Consider claim 6, Kitahara et al. the computer readable medium of claim 5, wherein the first color channel is a red color channel, the second color channel is a green color channel, and the third color channel is a blue color channel ([0016] where three colors are red, blue and green).

Consider claim 10, Kitahara et al. the computer readable medium of claim 1, wherein the graphical depiction of the multi-dimensional array (image are formed by array of pixels which form a 2-dimensional array, [0013]) comprises a two-dimensional array (image are formed by array of pixels which form a 2-dimensional array, [0013]) displayed on a display device (in the control screen in FIG. 16 [0141-0144] image 62).

Consider claim 15, Kitahara et al. the computer readable medium of claim 5, wherein the each color channel intensity gets darker as the determined value of the color channel's corresponding attribute gets more severe (FIG. 17 where the darker image is presented while change the attribute, [0149-0152]).

Consider claim 16, Kitahara et al. discloses a computer readable medium storing computer executable instructions configured to allow a user to set attributes of individual cells in a multi-dimensional array (image are formed by array of pixels which form a 2-dimensional array, [0013]), comprising:

- a) determining a value for each of a plurality of attributes that can be applied to the multi-dimensional array ([0013], [0016], pixels which form the print image 62 in the control screen in FIG. 16 [0141-0144]);

- b) determining a state of a flag corresponding to each of the plurality of attributes, wherein the flag (S301 in FIG. 12) indicates whether or not the corresponding attribute should be applied to the multi-dimensional array (if S301 is yes, a color is assigned to pixels);

- c) receiving user input selecting a cell in a graphical depiction of the multi-dimensional array ([0013-0014], [0023] where color assignment selection of chosen pixels is based on the user input);

- d) applying to the selected cell the values of each of the plurality of attributes whose flag indicates that the corresponding attribute should be applied to the multi-dimensional array ([0027]-[0029], FIG. 16); and

e) providing visual feedback that the flagged attribute(s) have been applied to the selected cell (print image 62 in the control screen in FIG. 16 [0141-0144] shows any change made on the parameters).

Consider claim 17, Kitahara et al. discloses the computer readable medium of claim 16, wherein step e) comprises shading the selected cell ([0027]-[0029], FIG. 16).

Consider claim 20, Kitahara et al. discloses the computer readable medium of claim 17, wherein step e) comprises shading the selected cell a color based on the values of three of the plurality of attributes ([0027]-[0029], FIG. 16 where shows the level of color of red (R), green (G), and blue (B) can be adjusted).

Consider claim 21, Kitahara et al. discloses the computer readable medium of claim 20, wherein step e) comprises:

i) determining a first color channel intensity ("intensity values of primary colors", [0028] where the first primary color is red) based on the determined value of the first attribute (color value [0013] for color of red, [0015],[0028]);

ii) determining a second color channel intensity ("intensity values of primary colors", [0028] where the first primary color is green) based on the determined value of the second attribute (color value [0013] for color of green, [0015],[0028]);

iii) determining a third color channel intensity ("intensity values of primary colors", [0028] where the first primary color is blue) based on the determined value of the third attribute (color value [0013] for color of blue, [0015],[0028]); and

iv) combining the color channel intensities to determine the shading color ([0027]).

Consider claim 22, Kitahara et al. discloses the computer readable medium of claim 21, wherein the first color channel is a red color channel, the second color channel is a green color channel, and the third color channel is a blue color channel ([0016] where three colors are red, blue and green).

Consider claim 24, Kitahara et al. discloses the computer readable medium of claim 20, wherein the computer executable instructions further comprise receiving user input identifying one or more of the three attributes of the plurality of attributes (different attributes which a user can modify in FIG. 16).

Consider claim 25, Kitahara et al. discloses the computer readable medium of claim 22, wherein the computer executable instructions further comprise receiving user input identifying which of the three attributes corresponds to each of the red, green, and blue color channels (FIG. 16, [0016] where three colors are red, blue and green).

Consider claim 26, Kitahara et al. discloses the computer readable medium of claim 16, wherein step e) comprises shading the selected cell darker as more attributes' flags indicate that the attributes should be applied to the multi-dimensional array (image are formed by array of pixels which form a 2-dimensional array, [0013], FIG. 17 where the darker image is presented while change the attribute, [0149-0152]).

Consider claim 27, Kitahara et al. discloses a computer-readable medium storing computer executable instructions that, when executed, display a user interface on a computer display device, said user interface comprising:

a first interface component displaying a list of attributes corresponding to a user-selected attribute layer, wherein a user can specify an attribute value corresponding to each attribute in the list (a properties box 70 in FIG. 16); and

a second interface component (print image 62 in the control screen in FIG. 16 [0141-0144]) displaying a two-dimensional grid representative of a location-neutral geographical area (pixels in print image 62) wherein, when the user selects a cell within the grid ([0013-0014], [0023] where color assignment selection of chosen pixels is based on the user input), the user interface shades the selected cell based on the current values of a plurality of attributes in the list of attributes corresponding to the user-selected attribute layer (different attributes are changeable in FIG. 16).

Consider claim 28, Kitahara et al. discloses the computer readable medium of claim 27, wherein the user interface further comprises a third interface component displaying a list of a plurality of attribute layers selectable by the user (different levels in the attributes in FIG. 16).

Consider claim 29, Kitahara et al. discloses the computer readable medium of claim 28, wherein the list of attribute layers comprises a hierarchical list of attribute layers (luminance level 74 in FIG. 16).

Consider claim 32, Kitahara et al. discloses the computer readable medium of claim 27, wherein the user-interface shades the selected cell based on a first color channel having a first color channel intensity based on a first attribute, a second color channel having a second color channel intensity based on a second attribute, and a

third color channel having a third color channel intensity based on a third attribute ([0015],[0027-0028]).

Consider claim 33, Kitahara et al. discloses The computer readable medium of claim 32, wherein the first color channel is a red color channel, the second color channel is a blue color channel, and the third color channel is a green color channel ([0016] where three colors are red, blue and green).

Consider claim 34, Kitahara et al. discloses in a computer system having a graphical user interface including a display and a user interface selection device, a method of providing and selecting from interactive elements on the display, comprising:

displaying a list of attributes on a first portion of the display, wherein a user can modify an attribute value corresponding to each attribute in the list (a properties box 70 in FIG. 16); and

displaying a two-dimensional grid on a second portion of the display, said two-dimensional grid representative of a location-neutral geographical area (pixels in print image 62 in the control screen in FIG. 16 [0141-0144]); and

shading a selected cell within the grid when the user selects the cell (FIG. 16, [0013-0014], [0023] where color assignment selection of chosen pixels is based on the user input), wherein the shading is based on the current values of a plurality of attributes in the list of attributes (different attributes are changeable in FIG. 16).

Consider claim 35, Kitahara et al. discloses the method of claim 34, further comprising displaying on a third portion of the display a list of a plurality of attribute layers selectable by the user, wherein said list of attributes corresponds to a user-

selected attribute layer displayed on the third portion of the display (different selectable attributes in FIG. 16).

Consider claim 36, Kitahara et al. discloses the method of claim 35, wherein the list of attribute layers comprises a hierarchical list of attribute layers (luminance level 74 in FIG. 16).

Consider claim 39, Kitahara et al. discloses the method of claim 34, wherein shading a selected cell comprises shading the selected cell based on a first color channel having a first color channel intensity based on a first attribute, a second color channel having a second color channel intensity based on a second attribute, and a third color channel having a third color channel intensity based on a third attribute ([0015],[0027-0028]).

Consider claim 40, Kitahara et al. discloses the method of claim 39, wherein the first color channel is a red color channel, the second color channel is a blue color channel, and the third color channel is a green color channel ([0016] where three colors are red, blue and green).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

7. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

8. Claims 8-9, 11-12, 13-14, 18-19, 30-31, 37-38 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kitahara et al. (US. Pub 2002/0089514) in view of Shoji et al. (US. Pub 2002/0032053).

Consider claim 8, Kitahara et al. discloses the computer readable medium of claim 1.

However, Kitahara et al. fails to disclose each attribute defines an aspect of a terrestrial condition.

Shoji et al. discloses possible terrestrial conditions in the map of virtual world (weather phenomenon on the image displayed, abstract, [0025]).

Kitahara et al. and Shoji et al. are analogous art because they both are related to changing values of attributes on the computer software in order to change the image displayed (different weather and geographical features shown on the image of the virtual world in Shoji et al. and change attributes of the image shown on the display in Kitahara et al.).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the terrestrial conditions as taught by Shoji et al. for the image process software of Kitahara et al. because it is possible to give more reality to weather phenomenon that is reflected on an image displayed ([0011], [0017]).

Consider claim 9, Shoji et al. discloses the computer readable medium of claim 8, wherein each attribute defines an aspect of a weather condition ([0025]).

Consider claim 11, Shoji et al. discloses the computer readable medium of claim 8, wherein the computer executable instructions further comprise exporting the multi-

dimensional array (image, [0103]) in a data format usable by a computer game to simulate terrestrial conditions ([0061], geographic features in [0096-0097], entertainment apparatus 1 in FIG. 4).

Consider claim 12, Shoji et al. discloses the computer readable medium of claim 9, wherein the computer executable instructions further comprise exporting the multi-dimensional array (image, [0102-0103]) in a data format usable by a computer game to simulate weather conditions ([0061], weather model and object in [0096-0097], entertainment apparatus 1 in FIG. 4).

Consider claim 13, Kitahara et al. discloses the computer readable medium of claim 10.

However, Kitahara et al. fails to disclose each cell of the two-dimensional array corresponds to a geographical area.

Shoji et al. discloses each cell of the two-dimensional array (image are formed by array of pixels which form a 2-dimensional array, [0013], [0102-0103]) corresponds to a geographical area (geographic features in [0102-0103]).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize two-dimensional array which corresponds to a geographical area as taught by Shoji et al. for the image process software of Kitahara et al. because it is possible to give more reality to weather phenomenon that is reflected on an image displayed ([0011], [0017]).

Consider claim 14, Shoji et al. discloses the computer readable medium of claim 13, wherein the geographical area to which each cell of the two dimensional array

correspond is of a same size ([0110], FIG. 8 where shows the size of each area is the same).

Consider claim 18, Kitahara et al. discloses the computer readable medium of claim 16.

However, Kitahara et al. fails to disclose each attribute defines an aspect of a weather condition.

Shoji et al. discloses each attribute defines an aspect of a weather condition ([0025]).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize weather conditions as taught by Shoji et al. for the image process software of Kitahara et al. because it is possible to give more reality to weather phenomenon that is reflected on an image displayed ([0011], [0017]).

Consider claim 19, Shoji et al. discloses the computer readable medium of claim 18, wherein the computer executable instructions further comprise exporting the multi-dimensional array (image are formed by array of pixels which form a 2-dimensional array, [0013], [0102-0103]) in a data format usable by a computer game to simulate weather conditions ([0061], weather model and object in [0096-0097], entertainment apparatus 1 in FIG. 4).

Consider claim 30, Kitahara et al. discloses the computer readable medium of claim 27.

However, Kitahara et al. fails to disclose each attribute layer corresponds to a type of terrestrial condition, and each attribute of the attribute layer identifies an aspect of the type of terrestrial condition to which it corresponds.

Shoji et al. discloses list of possible terrestrial conditions in the map of virtual world. Each terrestrial condition corresponds to a type of terrestrial condition on an area (weather phenomenon on the image displayed, abstract, [0025]).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the list of possible terrestrial conditions as taught by Shoji et al. for the image process software of Kitahara et al. because it is possible to give more reality to weather phenomenon that is reflected on an image displayed ([0011], [0017]).

Consider claim 31, Shoji et al. discloses the computer readable medium of claim 30, wherein each type of terrestrial condition comprises a type of weather condition, and each attribute identifies an aspect of the type of weather condition to which it corresponds (each of local areas has a local weather condition which corresponds to one local area, [0178]).

Consider claim 37, Kitahara et al. discloses the method of claim 35.

However, Kitahara et al. fails to disclose each attribute layer corresponds to a type of terrestrial condition, and each attribute of the attribute layer identifies an aspect of the type of terrestrial condition to which it corresponds.

Shoji et al. discloses list of possible terrestrial conditions in the map of virtual world. Each terrestrial condition corresponds to a type of terrestrial condition on an area (weather phenomenon on the image displayed, abstract, [0025]).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the list of possible terrestrial conditions as taught by Shoji et al. for the image process software of Kitahar et al. because it is possible to give more reality to weather phenomenon that is reflected on an image displayed ([0011], [0017]).

Consider claim 38, Shoji et al. discloses The method of claim 37, wherein each type of terrestrial condition comprises a type of weather condition, and each attribute identifies an aspect of the type of weather condition to which it corresponds (each of local areas has a local weather condition which corresponds to one local area, [0178]).

Allowable Subject Matter

7. Claims 7 and 23 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

The applicant is disclosing a computer readable medium storing computer executable instructions configured to allow a user to set attributes of individual cells in a multi-dimensional array.

In this instance the prior art of record does not explicitly disclose the claimed

elements relating to determining a base-zero position of the determined value of the first, second, and third attribute in a range of allowable values of the first, second, and third attribute; determining a first, second, and third multiplier by dividing a maximum allowable first, second, and third color channel intensity by a base-zero position of the maximum allowable value of the first, second, third attribute; and determining the first, second, and third color channel intensity by multiplying the first, second, and third multiplier by the base-zero position of the determined value of the first, second, and third attribute of claims 7 and 23.


Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Brandon Hsieh whose telephone number is (571)-270-1320. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday, 7:30 AM - 5:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Kamini Shah can be reached on (571)-272-2279. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Art Unit: 2128

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.



Brandon Hsieh
Examiner
Art Unit 2128

BH



KAMINI SHAH
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER